

1947

15530

UNITED HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL  
SERVICES

12 Pawlik Morosow Street  
Moscow

Chief of Service

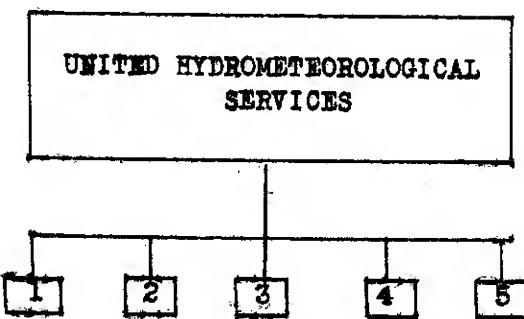
Dr. Shuleikin (appointed October 1947)  
(No initials given)

Previous director was  
Dr. E. Federov (Lt. General)

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1. Central Geophysical Observatory  
Scientific meteorological research  
Network of reporting stations
2. Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism and Electricity  
Study of terrestrial magnetism, auroras, etc., and  
perfection of methods
3. Central Weather Forecast Institute  
Weather forecasting  
Scientific research in weather forecasting
4. Institute of Experimental Meteorology  
Research in this field
5. State Institute of Hydrology  
Research and forecasting in hydrology

**Addresses:**

1. Leningrad
2. Sluzk, region of Leningrad
3. Moscow
4. Leningrad
5. Leningrad

**Person in Charge:**

1. V. Pastouch
2. N. Pouchkov
3. V. Tkatchenko
4. B. Kiruchine
5. A. Smirnov

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## Members of IMO

Aerology.....G. I. Golyshev, Moscow

Agricultural Meteorology.....P. I. Koloskov, Moscow  
G. T. Selianinov, Moscow

Bibliography and Publications.....N. N. Gribanov, Leningrad

Climatology.....V. I. Korzun, Moscow  
Prof. (Miss) E. S. Rubinshtein  
Leningrad

Hydrology.....D. R. M. J. Lvovich, Leningrad

Instruments and Methods of Observation.....V. Y. Nikandrov, Leningrad  
V. A. Putekhin, Moscow  
N. N. Sysoev, Leningrad

Aeronautical Meteorology.....Col. A. A. Kulakov, Moscow

Vocabulary (Aeronautical-Met.).....S. M. Prostiakov, Moscow

Maritime Meteorology.....Rear-Admiral Prof. Dr.  
N. N. Zubov, MoscowSynoptic Weather Information.....Col. A. A. Kulakov, Moscow  
G. F. Prihotko, Moscow  
A. A. Yuschak, Moscow

Codes and Specifications S/C.....S. M. Prostiakov, Moscow

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About 1941

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The Hydro-Meteorological Service has the following sub-divisions which seem to be controlled in part by the five Institutes listed on page 2 and to a considerable extent by the CGO which has three assistant directors for (a) scientific work, (b) military meteorology, and (c) administration of the CGO.

The subdivisions of the Hydro-Meteorological Service are:

- 1) Central Institute of Theoretical Meteorology.
- 2) Central Institute of Actinometry and Atmospheric optics.
- 3) All Union Institute of Aerology.
- 4) Central Institute of Meteorology.
- 5) Central Institute of Climatology.
- 6) Central Institute of Agro-Hydro-Meteorology.
- 7) Central Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism and Atmospheric Electricity.
- 8) Central Institute for Meteorological Instruments.\*
- 9) Scientific Secretary.
- 10) Bureau of Rationalization and Invention.
- 11) Guidance Bureau.
- 12) Bureau for Control and Inspection of Performance.
- 13) Personnel Bureau.
- 14) Labor Economy Bureau.
- 15) Planning Bureau.

Work of these is described briefly in the following:

1. Central Institute of Theoretical Meteorology

- a. Theoretical basis for improving weather forecasting
- b. Study of theory
  - i dynamics
  - ii thermodynamics
  - iii atmospheric turbulence
  - iv graphical methods
  - v mathematical statistics
- c. Verification - theoretical conclusions by laboratory methods and models

2. Central Institute of Actinometry and Atmospheric optics

- a. Study of radiation energy
- b. Standard instruments
- c. Guides, develops and plans local observations
- d. Develops instruments

\* Also known (since 1945) as Central Construction Bureau

3. Institute of Aerology

- a. Soundings by pilot balloon, kites, airplane, balloon soudes
- b. Guides all aerological work including research
- c. Radio-meteorological stations - automatic stations

4. Central Institute of Meteorology

- a. Development of observational methods
- b. Study of little known meteorological phenomena

5. Central Institute of Climatology

- a. Climatological atlases
- b. Microclimatology and periodicity

6. Central Institute of Agro-hydro-meteorology

- a. Directs scientific aspects of all institutes engaged in research in this field
- b. Maintains a laboratory of artificial climate

7. Central Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism, etc.

- a. Radio transmission
- b. Cosmic rays
- c. Electrical conditions of upper atmosphere

8. Central Institute of Meteorological Instruments

- a. Checks instruments
- b. Improvement of construction
- c. Inspection at manufacturing plants in all stages of production
- d. Verifies performance

9. Scientific Secretary

This is really a library  
Had 60,000 titles in 1935

## 10. Bureau of Rationalization and Invention

To improve (and encourage individual initiative in) procedure and organization

## 11. Guidance Bureau

- a. Insures scientific adequacy of entire system. Each field station (3000+) is supposed to be inspected once a year
- b. Instructions to inspectors
- c. Studies individual errors, and analyzes tendencies

## 12. Bureau of Control and Inspection of Performance

This is more or less typical of USSR administration. A sort of scientific Gestapo. To see what the field unit is doing to accord with instructions but goes much farther, e.g., even if performance is 100% in accord with instructions is its practical value adequate justification for its continuance? Economic worth? Attitude?

## 13. Personnel Bureau

- a. Usual functions
- b. Grading of positions
- c. Requirements
- d. Obtaining candidates
- e. Courses of instruction and training in colleges
- f. Scholarships to promising students

## 14. Labor Economy Bureau

No data

## 15. Planning Bureau

No data

There is also a Scientific Council which is

- (a) A consulting body
- (b) determines policies of institutes coordination general problems
- (c) made up of asst. directors, directors of institutes, chiefs of Bureaus

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No information as to chiefs of various field units, but continuing to search.

On North Sea Route see radio bulletin herewith.

Liaison is controlled by sending a "hatchet man" along with the representative who goes to meteorological conferences. The "hatchet man" sits there silently, listens to all discussions, says nothing, and generally provides a depressing influence on the conferences.

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NOTES

## COORDINATION OF HYDRO-MET SERVICE WITH ARMY AND NAVY AIR SERVICES

Presumably such coordination is effected thru the Director of the Central Geophysical Observatory and its 4 director and assistant directors, one of which is responsible for military meteorology.

It would appear that most of the scientific coordination is accomplished on the level of the CGO and such decisions passed on to the VHMS for approval and implementation.

The USSR Naval Attaché in Washington furnished the Weather Bureau a copy (original in Russian) "Notice to Mariners" prepared by the USSR Hydrographic office of the Navy. This notice contains instructions for transmissions and schedules of transmission for navigational and Hydro-Met notices to Mariners from shore radio stations of the USSR Ministry of Merchant Fleet. Copies attached.

## CONTROL OVER LIAISON WITH OTHER SERVICES:

This appears to be accomplished thru the medium of the scientific council of the CGO. This body determines the general scientific policies directing the institutes, coordinates their activities in the guidance of their work and deliberates on the general problems of methodology. The council meets under chairmanship of the Scientific Assistant of the Director of CGO and consists of all assistants of the Director of CGO, directors of Institutes with their assistants, chiefs of Bureaus, representatives from social organizations and the party.

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